Sepate Investigating Committee

ESTIMONY OF ELIZA PINESTON SUSTAINED-

HENRY, HER HUSBAND, SHOT FIVE TIMES IN

THE HEAD BY THE REFORMED DEMOCRACY.

NEW OHLEANS, Jan. 1.—The Senate Investi-

gating Committee resumed the examination of

Ouachita parish to-day. Emily Sloan, colored, testified as follows: Lived on the opposite side of the road from Henry Pinkston. Sawmen

when they went there and killed him. Heard

when they went there and killed him. Heard them ask for him, and Eliza answered that he was not there. They then broke the door down, and heard pistol shots. Became frightened and ran to the gin house. About daylight returned, and found Pinkston's body lying on its back in the poad with several shote in the head. Did not see the child.

Several colored witnesses testified to intimulation, and being compelled to vote the Democratic ticket.

Colonel Clayton, 16th infantry.commanding the

New Orleans, Jan. 1.—The evening Democrate says, editorially: "To-merrow morning, at the legal hour of assembling, the members of the legal Legislature must proceed to the State House and occupy it. If lawless ruffians, claiming to be policemen and militiamen, attempt to interfere with them, the ruffians will be swept from their path. Nothing must prevent the loyal Legislature of Louisians from assembling in the Senate chamber and hall of Representatives of this State, except the bayonets of the Federal Government.

THE INAUGURATION

Of Governor Vance, of North Carolina.
HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS—IN WHICH HE DILATES

UPON THE CRITICAL DANGER OF THE SITUA-

From the Gubernatorial Chair of New York. AND IS AGAIN A SIMPLE CITIZEN-HE TALKS

LIKE AN ANGEL, AND ADDRESSES LUCIUS BOB-INSON UPON HIS INDUCTION AS GOVERNOR, ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Lucius Robinson was inducted Governor of this State to-day. The re-

tiring Governor (Tilden) addressed him as fol-

VARIOUS ITEMS OF NEWS FROM THE TROPICS-

the probable success of the revolution. Central America is quiet, although ex-President Guar-

America is quict, atthough ex-President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is trying to get up a war with
Nicaragua. The Columbian war was very sanguinary. The result of the battle at Garapata
was undecided. The Liberals had six hundred
kined and thirteen hundred wounded: the Conservatives, three hundred killed and seventeen
hundred wounded.
Peace proposals have been made at Carthagens. On the 8th of December a bloody travely.

hundred wounded.

Peace proposals have been made at Carthagena. On the 8th of December a bloody tragedy occurred. A mob of armed savages killed the Dutch Consul, Moreo Augustin Velez, and two of the consult of the co

LOUISIANA TROUBLES. DOUBLE-HEADED LEGISLATURE.

Governor Kellegg Controls the State-House-The Democrats in Caucus-Threatened dshed and Call for Protection of United The Senate Repudiates McEsery-

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.-A New Orleans special to the Heroid says: "The Democratic members of the Legislature met in secret caucus yesterday morning, when over fifty were present, and dis-cussed the policy to be pursued in view of its assembling to-day. The point was whether they should refuse to go into the de fecto Legislature and organize outside a separate House, including the counted-out members, or whether those mem-bers returned by the Returning Board should accept their certificates and make the contest in-side. The city and more partisan members urged the former course, while the country representa-tion, which is more conservative in tone, favored the latter, It was finally decided that the duly returned members should accept their certifi-cates, and that the members both with and with-out certificates should to-day proceed to the State House in a bely and demand admission. Upon a portion being refused, the others will en-ter and take their seats, prepared to make a dee-perate and exhaustive contest on behalf of their counted-out colleagues. Louis Rush was unani-mously, agreed upon as the Demecratic candidate for Filenker. Another caucus was appointed for last night." ent their certificates and make the contest in-

DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS. DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

NEW CRLEANS, Jan. 1—At this hoar there are no indications of trouble. A heavy force of bolloc, with side arms, are on duty at the station-houses. Governor Kellogg and ar. Packard are besleged this morning by political friends. Nearly all the Republican members of the Legislature are already in the building, while the Democratic members and their friends are in caucus at Democratic headquarters, on Canal street, and, as far as known, have not arresed upon any programme. cratic headquartors, on Canal street, and, as far as known, have not agreed upon any programme. Whether the clerk of the House will call the roll furnished by Secretary of State is the problem which none are able to solve, but should he refuse, the Republican members will call upon one of their members to perform that duty. DEMOCRATE WON'T GO INT) THE STATE-HOUSE.

The United States troops are under arms at their quarters, and United States Marshal Pitkin is at his office in the custom-house, which is connected with the State House by telegraph wire, ready for any emergency. No one apprehends trouble unless brought about by some unforescen occurrence.

The Democratic members who have been in cancus have sent a committee to see if the State The Hemocratic members who have been in caucus have sent a committee to see if the State House is still barricaded, and, if so, they will refuse to go to the House, and will as soon as a hall can be secured proceed to organize the Legislature, at which Clerk Tresavant will officiate in calling the roll. A considerable crowd is congregating at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, near the Democratic headquarters, but there is little excitement.

there is little excitement.

DENOCRATS WANT BABRICADES AND POLICE OUT OF THE WAY.

About noon the Democratic committee called at the State House, and assed that barricades and police be removed, which Governor Kellogg declined, and the Democrats withdrew. At 12:30 the clerk of the House made a similar demand, which was likewise refused, and he refused to call the roll, whereupon Louis Sauer, member at Avoyelles, called the House to order at the request of Secretary of State Deslonde, and called the roll. Sixty-eight members answered, making a querum. Without administering the oath to members nominations for Speaker was announced, and ex-Governors Hahn and Warmouth put in nomination. nounced, and ex-Governors Hahn and Warmouth put in nomination.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays. Hann received 53, was declared elected, and took the chair. The Senate was promptly organized by Lieut. Governor Antoine with more than a quorum. During these proceedings about five hundred persons were assembled on Royal and St. Louis streets, in front and on the side of the State House, who cheered the Democratic committee when it emerged from the State House, but beyond this there was no noisy demonstrations. Democrats have gone to St. Patrick's Hall to organize their Legislature.

LATER-THE DEMOCRATS ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE. The Democratic Legislature met at St. Patrick's Hall, Senate in ladies' parlor, and was called to order by Senator Ogden, holding-over member. Nineteen, including nine holding-over Senators, answered to their names. This is the number required for a quorum, and the Democrats claim that another one, who is sick, will act crais claim that another one, who is sick, will act with them, making twenty, for seventeen of whom there is no contest. The House was called to order about one o'clock by Clerk Trezvant, and zixty-one answered to the names on the list as called, which being more than a quorum, the name of Louis Bash was put in nomination for Speaker, and he was elected. ADDPITOR OF A RESOUTION CALLING FOR PROTEC-

ADOPTION OF A RESOUTION CALLING FOR PROTECTION OF PRDEHAL THOOPS.

Under a suspension of the rules, a resolution was passed by the Republican House setting forth that armed resistance to State authority exists in the State, and calling upon the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the Constitution. When the Senate met to-day there was a bare querum present. Senator Hamlet, late sheriff of Quachita, was found to be missing, and a strict search failed to dissover him, although he had answered to his name.

At roll-call, soon after, Will Stevens, one of the holding-over Bemocratic Senators, while calling on Governor Kellogg, was captured by the Sergeautat-Arms and taken to the Senate Chamber, thus giving a quorum, and a resolution was nedpted seating Kelso, who in the last session represented Rapides district, but who was not returned this year by the Board of Canvassers; and Baker, who ran in the district adjoining the parishes of Quachita and Morehouse. They were seated provided the Senators returned as elected did not present themselves. Concurrent resolutions were passed by the House establishing in place of the present Superior District Court one to be called the Superior Civil Court of Orleans, having exclusive purishiction of all matters of contestation of office; also one setting forth the existence of combinations defying the lawful authorities, threatening the peace, &c., and calling upon the Precident of the United States for protection.

LOGG'S PLAIN REPLY TREBETO-THE BUILDING

DIERS IN THE BUILDING.

NEW ORLHANS, Jan. 1.—When the demand of Clerk Tresevant for the removal of the obstructions and police at the State House was refused.

Col. Bush read the following protest:

Col. Bush read the following protest:

"We, the Democratic Conservative members of the House of Representatives of the State of Lou-itians, presenting correlves at the doors of the State House for the purpose of reputring to the State House for the purpose of reputring to the State House occupied by a military force consisting of United States soldiers and Metropolitan police, having full control of said building under orders and directions of the Executive of the State. The right to enter the State House is danied to such of the members as have not certificates of election from the Secretary of State, although duty elected and returned by the Canvassers of election. Regides the right of ingress is duned to contestant:

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE. "In receiving this protest I have just these few words to say: as their Magistrate and conservator of the peace of this State, in the exercise of sound discretion and in the belief that there was danger of the organization of the General Assembly being listerfered with by violent and illegal means. I have thought it best to station in and about the State Hought it best to station in and about the State Hought it best to station in and about the state that the fower part of the building, in which are situated the offices of the State-Treasurer. Additor and, other officials—and which are casily accessible by means of glass doors and windows opening directly on the street, small be sequired.

"I have had no other motive in taking this course but to preserve the peace. So member of either House or attack, of either toops will be interfered your refer as communicating with a building on Charles street, in which United States troops are stationed, I beg leave to state that

and made similar demands. The Governor told him that the few men in the hall of Representatives should be removed. Clerk Trezevant said unless the barricades and policemen were removed from the building, so as to allow ingress to all, he would decline to call the House to order and to call the roll; to which the Governor replied, "Very well, sir. I think it absolutely necessary to retain them in order to maintain peace.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S MESSAGE.

neite illegal control of the lower House, and an effort to dispiace executive authorities by false and frivolous articles of impeachment adopted in violation of plighted faith, Respecting State finances, be says the consolidated interest-bearing debt, when funding is completed, (exclusive of interest coupons due prior to January, 1874, and interest warrants issued therefor, amounting in all to about \$100,000.] is \$11,855,922. Traxation for State purposes when this administration entered into power was \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ mills on the dollar with an equal or even greater taxation in most parishs for parish purposes. Taxation for all State purposes, including schools, is now limited by constitutional amendment to fourteen and a half millions, and by a law of the State the rate of parish taxation can in no case exceed the rate of State taxation. Constitutional amendments limit expenditures, and render null and void all warrants issued in excess of revenue. The total expenditures of the preceding State administration for the support of the government from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, were \$11,022,003. The total expenditures for the support of the government from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, were \$11,022,003. The total expenditures for the support of the government from 1869 to 1872, inclusive, were \$11,022,003. The total expenditures for the support of the government of the interest falling due on January 2, 1877, is announced. The political difficulties have rendered collection the of taxes somewhat slow, and it has not been thought desirable to hasten the funding of bonds which still remain to be converted. The interest fund is intest and cannot be diverted for any purpose. It is believed that delinquent taxes to come in will be sufficient to pay the interest on every outstanding bonds, and also on those that yet remain to be funded. The Governor quotes from tax assessment rolls to show that the assumption that Southern States cannot prosper under governments in strict accordance with the requirements of the 13th, 14th and 15 SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH

Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, Writes an Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, Writes an Open Letter to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, in Which He Suggests a Few Pertinent Facts— The Fowers and Duty of Congress Discussed, and a Conservative View of the Presiden-tial Situation Submitted—Will the South

The following open letter, by the Hon. H. S. Foote, ex-Governor of Mississippi, to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, upon the powers and duty of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, written in response to the letter recently addressed to Mr. Lamar by Hon. P. Phillips, has been sent to us for publication: WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1876.

cidentally meeting you a few days since I in-formed you that I had been contemplating the addressing of an open letter to you upon some of the political questions now awaiting the solution of Congress and painfully exercising the public of Congress and painfully exercising the public mind in every part of the nation. I have been somewhat quickened in the execution of this pur-pose by the letter of the Hon. P. Phillips, which made its appearance a day or two since in the columns of the Union. No ene of all Mr. Phillips' friends and admirers has read that letter of his I have long cherished a high respect for the abil-tiles and learning of Mr. Phillips, and every man of taste and cultured intellect may be reason. of taste and cultured intellect may be reasonably expected to accord to every emanation of his gifted I and ingenious pen a certain amount of respect and admiration. I regret to state on this occasion that I have not been able to concur in some of the views to which he has given expression touching the grave matters so ingeniously discussed by him, and I must confess that I have not been very forcibly impressed with the logical processes by which he seems to have reached the several conclusions to which he has given such graceful enunciation.

You will allow me to say that I cannot but attach very great importance to all that may emanate at this moment from influential quarters upon the present political situation, believing as I de that if Mr. Hayes shall be ascertained from the face of the electoral certificates addressed to the President of the Senate, and soon to be opened by him in the accustomed mode in presence of the two Houses of Congress, and this gentleman shall be duly inaugurated thereafter as President of the United States, any attempt on the part of Mr. Tilden's friends to inaugurate him afterwards will be

EQUIVALENT TO A FORNAL DECLARATION OF WAR against the Government, and is likely to eventuate in one of the most sanguinary and ruinous civil conflicts that has ever marked the page of history

In contemplating the horrors which now so sadly begloom the prospect of the future, I am sure that your own classic mind must have recurred to a conjuncture in Roman annals very similar to that which we seem to be now approaching, in view of which the great poet of antiquity, with whose immortal writings I know you to be so familiar, personifying the Roman ship of state, thus exclaimed in one of the most beautiful of his odes: ticket.

Colonel Clayton, 16th infantry, commanding the post of Monroe, gave substantially the same testimony as given before the Returning Board and incorporated in Sherman's report, as to the riot which was apprehended at Monroe just preceding the election, and his search for arms brought there by negroes, which resulted in finding twenty-six guns, nearly all old shot-guns, quite as dangerous to the persons firing as the one fired at, and that the colored people had brought them to protect themselves.

nis odes:

O. Navis, referent in in mare te novi
Finetes: O quid agis? Fortiler occup
Portens Noune vides ut
Nudum remigio latus.
Et maius cele ri saucina Africo.
Auteomeque gemant, ac sine funibus
Vix durare carina.
Possini imperiosius
Acanor?

Possint imperiodus

Aquor?

With my knowledge of your character and openly-professed principles of conservatism, I do not feel at liberty to doubt that you are quite as averse to going to war for the purpose of foisting Mr. Tiliden into the Presidential chair, unless he shall appear, upon a fair count of the electoral votes, to have received a unajority shereof, as any man in the Republic; and I trust you will excuse me for adding that when I call to mind several of your eloquent and truly patriotic speeches in the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress I cannot but hope that you will be found not at all disinclined to approve the wise and noble declarations of sentiment recently made by that valiant soldier and wise and considerate statesman, General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia, who, in a communication addressed to the editor of the Union, under date of the 28th instant, says:

VIEWS OF GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON.

of the Union, under date of the 28th instant, Says:

VIEWS OF GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOINSON.

It is much more important that the question of Consitutional law arising out of this Presidential contest should be settled on sound principle than that they should be decided in favor of the Democratic party. The Constitution remains with us, and every construction of it, made after deliberation and discussion by competent authority, is regarded as of great weight in all fature discussions. Times and partics change. What narty necessities require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because require to be maintained as the law to-day, because read to be a complete to be purpose of securing the election of Mr. Tilden some wowlid insist mone powers of the Federal Governum nt of the wildest and most comprehensive character. In a few years these very powers, which we may now be so zealous in advocating, may be used to our deat vection.

Now, the lower House of Congress is Democratic, and on a vote in joint convention of both Houses the Democrate have the majority, hence there is an inclination to claim that the Congress has full and ample power over the electoral votes, and may reject or count votes at its pleasure. Four years hence the Republicans may have the same majority, and the power we claim now to reject yout for four every Southern State, because it will be aligned then as to all, as it is now allered as to part, that their votes have been east by intimidation for the then Democratic candidate, for President, The Southern State, are in a certain and diminishing minority. By no change of sentiment nor parties can they ever form a majority or part of a majority by one change of sentiment nor parties can they ever form a majority or part of a majority to make the pr VIEWS OF GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—The inauguration of Governor Vance passed off quietly. A large crowd was in attendance. His address was applauded to the echo. Alluding to national affairs he said: "I conceive our stituation to be critical in the extreme. Our only reliance now is upon the moderation and varietism of Congress. If the the destruction of the Constitution, or there will be a resort to violence. Let us look things in the face.

The circumstances of North Carolina, as well as of the other Southern States generally, imperatively demands timt she should not be torward in this matter. More than all things else, except good government, we need peace. In common with the Constitutional party of the North we think we have partly elected our candidate for President. Upon that party and not upon ourselves devolves the progrit v and the duty of taking the needed steps toward securing the rights of the majority. But let it not be supposed that we are indifferent to their action or decline to come to the front because less entitled to do so than others. Blasted we have been by the desolation of war: purged of rashness by the fires of revolution, and sobered, both by public calamity and private sorrow, as we have been, we yet cherish the love of liberty in our hearts as the mouth-piece of more than a million of people.

I believe I can with propriety say for them that North Carolina may be relied upon to sustain that portion of the United States which shall convince us that it is struggling for the Constitution, the laws and public justice, which are the life and the soul of the American Union. On the one hand we do not wish it to be understood that we are ready and willing to embark in revolution, ner on the other that we are rew willing to quietly cubmit to any outrage that physical force; directed by party zeal, may see fit to impose—the one course tending to provoke violence and the other to invite oppression. We do wish it understood that we will follow the lead of the constitutional men of the North. Show us the law and it sufficed us, the reserves an expression of his views on State policy for his message to the General Assembly.

Federal Convention, Said, pending
THE MEMORABLE CONTEST RETWEEN JEFFERSON
AND BURK,
in 1891, that he "remembered very well that in
the Federal Convention great care was used to
provide for the election of the President of the
United States independently of Congress, and to
take the business as far as possible out of their
hands;" and Gen. Johnson, commenting on this
fact, says:

The great effort was to keep the hands of Congress out of the election. All history showed that
a few men appointing an Executive would intrigue
and bargain with the candidate beforehand until
his independence would be utterly destroyed.
Therefore the election was to be by States, by
electors, in such memor as those States saw fit,
and it was only when the States failed to elect that
one part of congress was to have the right to
Congress of the extent to which the numbers of
the Federal Convention carried their unwillingness
to allow Congress or either House of that body to
intermedide in the election of Fresident and their
distrust of the eneroaching tendency of the leafsla'ly elepartment of the Goverament, it is only
incessary to read what is said on that subject both
by Mr. Handiton and Mr. Madison, the chief authors of the Constitution, in the pages of the
Federalist. In the 'orty-eighth number of that
lumnortal work Mr. Madison-says: "In a representative Republic, where the exceutive magistrasy is
exercised by an assembly, which is inspired by a
supposed inflance over the people, with an inresid confidence in its own strength, which is
articles the multitude, yet not so numerous as to
be incapable of porsular the objects of its passcarcised by an assembly, which is inspired by a
supposed inflance over the people, with an inresid confidence in its own strength, which is
articles the multitude, yet not so numerous as to
be incapable of porsular the objects of its passcarcised by an assembly which is inspired to a
surface of inflance over the people, with an inretendence to the constitutions of the department from ot

In several succeeding numbers of the Federalist
Alexander Hamilton, in dealing with this impor-tant topic, is, if possible, still more emphatic than Mr. Madison.

We may now discern

We may now discern
THE REASONS, WHICH PROMPTED THE FEDERAL
CONVENTION.

to provide with so much care against any attempt on the part of Congress, or of either branch thereof, to intermeddle with the election of President, save in the single case so explicitly set forth in the Constitution—the failure of the States, through the electors appointed by them, to secure to any one candidate a majority of the votes actually cast. It is easy now to understand why it was that neither Congress, as a conjoint body, nor either the Senate or the House, was, in express language, entrusted with the function of counting for ascertaining, through tellers or otherwise, the electoral votes certified to the President of the Senate, and of deciding which of the candidates had been successful in the context for power. The Constitution provides, as we all know, that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, the electors for President and Vice President; and the XIIth amendment of the instrument directs that the electors "shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, to the President of the Senate;" and the "the President of the Senate;" and they have one of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." This is all. The certificates are to be opened by the President of the Senate, and they are to be counted in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall the ortificates, and the votes shall the set to be opened by the President of the Senate of the Government of the Senate, and they are to be counted in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the

WHO SHALL DO THE COUNTING. WHO SHALL DO THE COUNTING.
It really seems to me quite immaterial by whom
the counting is done, providing the thing is done
fairly. That the first counting of the electoral
votes which ever took place was done by the
President of the Senate, under the special direction of the Federal Convention itself, no one can
deny. That the form of counting then observed
has been substantially followed since is susceptible of the fullest proof. That the form has been
a little varied in a few instances I shall not undertake to dispute. But when Mr. Phillips and
others essume not only that Congress can alone

count or tell out the electoral vote from the face of the certificates, but that, on the pretext of counting fotes the certificates of which are OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Congress can, in any mode, go behind the face of
these certificates, and proceed to look into all the
facts connected with the Presidential election,
with a view to the detection of alleged frauds in
said appointment of electors by the States, or
irregularities of some kind, and that, in addition
to this, either the Senate and the House of Representatives conjointly, or either of them, can
then, at their discretion, invalidate and set
aside any part of the votes thus certified and
cause others to be substituted in their place,
I emphatically deny; and moreover contend that
such action would not only have no authority
under the Constitution, but would be a gross and
palpable violation of that instrument, a daring
and unpardonable seurpation, which, if submitted to, would inevitably work a complete revolution in our form of government. I hold that
the right on the part of each of the States of this
Union to appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may provide, electors of President
and Vice President of the United States, to be one
of the reserved rights of the States and people,
for the exercise of which they are responsible to no earthly tribunal whatever;
and that all attempts on the part of
the Federal Government or either of its departments to take away, modify or impair that
right must result in stripping the States of all
the attributes of sovereignity and in building up in
Washington a tyraunical system of consolidation utterly repugnant to all principles of republican liberty. I go further, and say that were
such an unanthorized assumption of power to
be made by Congress, that department of

be made by Congress, that department of
THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BECOME POSSESSED
of such an influence and control over the two coordinate departments, the legislative and judicial, as to constitute one of the most onerous and
oppressive despotisms that the world has yetheard of. Whenever this fearful state of thingsshall be brought about and tolerated, then will
Americans feel all that Mr. Jefferson so glowingly depleted when this sage and sagacious states,
man used the following memorable "yels: "All
the powers of government, legislative, executive,
and judiciary, result to the legislative body. The
concentrating them in the same hands is precisely the definition of a despotic government. It
will be no alleviation that these powers will be
exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a
single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Lest
those who doubt it turn their eyes on the repub.
He of Venice. As little will it avail us that they
are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism
was not the government we fought for."

But Mr. Phillips goes even further than
this in his letter, which I am now reviewing, and asserts, if I understand him correctly,
that the certified electoral vote of a State, addressed to the President of the Senate,
and opened by him in the presence of
the Senate and House of Representatives, if
the same shall be objected to by a member of
either House of Congress, shall be subject to be
cast aside, unless sustained by the concurrent
rote of the Senate and House of Representatives,
This idea has also been expressed elsewhere and
may be worthy of a single remark. If either House
of Congress, by calling in question, or declining
to approve the electoral vote of a State, adprive it of validity, and this terrible process
may be repeated as often as either House may desire, then

AN ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE must, indeed, become the merest political mockery that has ever yet been enacted among sensible and civilized people. Each State may appoint electors in any manner satisfactory to itself, but this solemn and explicit provision is interpreted to mean that none of the electors thus appointed shall operate effectively in the choice of President and Vice-President, unless the consent can be previously obtained of a majority of each House of the National Legislature. It is surely very unreasonable to assert that electoral certificates coming from the Stages authorized to appoint electors in such manner as their own legislatures shall direct, are so utterly contemptible as not even to raise in their favor a prima facie presumption or their validity. Hut if this prima facie presumption exists, then it is very clear that if not overthrown by the concurrent action of the Senate and House or Representatives, the conflicting action of the two Houses must necessarily leave the presumption in favor of the validity of the certified votes unharmed and unweakened.

I certainly have never been disposed to doubt that it is within the competency of Congress to provide some regulation as to the mode in which the electoral vote may be counted, and I am gratified at learning that the Joint Committee of Congress appointed for this purpose are quite likely to agree upon some equitable plan of settling this matter which may prove satisfactory to all just-minded and next the cities.

wotes shall be thrown aside, either Mr. Hayd or Mr. Tiden must recessarily have recented have pority of the votes cast. If this be true, then certainly

No fower of choosing a president can constitutionally developed the first point of this body in a case like this would be, in my judgment, gratuitous and revolutionary.

Is it not true that a State may appoint electors, through its Legislature, without any popular election? Did not South Carolina at one time do this? If so, pray what would have been thought, at that time, of an attempt on the part of Congress to upset such an appointment on the allegation of fraud or irregularity? Would any man have doubted, thirty years ago, that such a proceeding was a daring and insolent violation of State rights, and tending to the establishment of an irresponsible legislative despotism? If all this be true, shall it be asserted that the action of the Returning Board in Louisiana, in casting out the votes of certain localities on account of intimidation, though undeniably in accordance with law, shall be subject to Congressional revision upon some ground of imagined expediency? And if this thing can be justifiably done in Louisians, pray why not in New York or in any other State of the Union? Is this allowing each State to appoint electors in such manner as its Legislature shall prescribe? And would not such proceedings, sooner or later, inevitably end in universal confusion and anarchy? It is, in my judgment, absolute insanity to suppose that the framers of the Constitution looked forward to the recurrence of such seems as these every four years, and yet expected that the Government they were founding would be perpetual.

I will offer a few more remarks of a somewhat personal character, and close this unsolicited epistle. Appearances seem very clearly to indicate that Mr. Hayes will be recognised as having received a majority of the electoral votes, and be inaugurated as President. Pray what objection can you or your worthy constituents of Mississippi have to his occupying

party rancor and sectional prejudice.

HE WILL COME INTO THE PRESIDENCY
backed and sustained by a large majority of citizens of the Northern States, who will delight in facilitating the execution of his measures of policy. No one can doubt that he will, on his being inaugurated, call around him as his Cabinet advisers men of ability, of moral worth and tried patriotism. It is well known that he is an ardent admirer of the character of our venerated first President, and will take delight in imitating his illustrious example. He is also known to have ever sympathized in the sufferings brought upon our Southern fellow-citizens by an impolitic and ruinous civil war, and that he will take delight in using all constitutional and proper means of relieving their sorrows and restoring their prosperity. He has never been an indelicate and over-eager seeker of official power, and has been elected to the Presidency without having ever been accused, or even suspected, by his political enemies of having himself resorted to unworthy expedients to secure his success, or of having countenanced any class of his supporters in doing aught in the canvass which has just terminated inconsistent with his own high character and the rules of public decorum.

I do not ask you, my dear Colonel, to forsake your own party at this moment or to disjoin your-self from those to whom you are under so many obligations for the uniform and zealous support which your fellow-citizens of Mississippi have so generously accorded you. But I cannot believe that you will at such a time as this in the history of your country do aught under so many obligations for the uniform and accomplished gentleman, a wise and discerning statesman and a true patriot. I may be in error about this matter, but I do verily believe that at this moment a bright and golden opportunity is offered to the people of our much-loved section by the election of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, of restoring themselves to the confidence of their fellow-citizens elsewhere, of vindicating thei HE WILL COME INTO THE PRESIDENCY

character for loyalty and high-toned patriotism, and of possessing themselves of all the blessings which watt on wise and just administration, the eradication of all unreasonable prejudices and the practice of all the duties of order-respecting and aw-abiding citizens.

Wishing you a happy New Year and boundless prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be your friend and fellow-citizen, H. S. FOOTE. IE CONTRASTS THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NOW HE CONTRASTS THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NOW WITH WHAT IT WAS IN YE OLDEN TIME OF TWEED, FRAUD AND CORRUTTION,

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The new city government was duly installed at City Hall to-day. The Mayor, Hon. Smith Ely, in his message alludes with gratification to the generally improved condition of the city and the administration of its affairs now as compared with the period of misrale a few years ago, when ballot-boxes were manipulated, the judiciary controlled and the public debt enormously increased by rapacions men. He estimates the total debt of the city at \$441,977,000, which leaves a net debt of \$4113,350,000. In the present depression of business the city should abstain from any increase of the debt.

The Railroad Strike. EVERYTHING IS QUIET.
TORONTO, Jan. 1.—The situation on the Grand Trunk Railway remains unchanged. No trains left here to-day, and everything is quiet. The passenger train abandoned near Cobourg Friday night will arrive here this afternoon. The train which left Montreal Friday is still at Belleville. The train which left Montreal on Saturday is at

HOW THE GAMBLERS FEEL. ONE DAY WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

Rum Row Looks to the "Rev." B. Cook as

Their Single Ray of Hope—A Proprietor Who Wishes That He Was a Lawyer—And Tells What He Would Do if He Was a Wine Merchant, Who Has Been Acting as "Cap-per" for Parker—Incidents Connected With the Things That Used to Be—Delicate Position of the Proprietor of "The Republican. very beginning of the war instituted by this jour-nal against the 'gamblers of Washington, we have conducted the campaign boldly, fearlessly, any other newspaper. On the contrary, every other paper in this vicinity either sided boldly throw cold water upon our efforts. Nothing daunted, having begun the battle, we maintained a hot fire on the swindling knaves all along the line, and who doubts that to the National Re-PUBLICAN is to be attributed the glorious result of the closing of every gambling house in the city. For four or five years gambling had been

THE VERY NOSE OF THE POLICE without let or hindrance. Detectives mingled with the other patrons of the gaming establishments. Occasionally, for semblance sake, some poor miserable negro gambling hovel was raided by the police, and especial care was taken that the circumstance should be duly chronicled in the daily papers, in order that the public might be deceived into the belief that the police were vigiliant and discharging their duty. But the six or seven leading gambling-houses were never disturbed. Policemen patroled up and down on the sidewalk in front of these sanctuaries of vice, and silently witnessed, the pareptration of their silently witnessed the perpetration of their without their wings, completely demoralized. And this state of affairs existed until some ten

CLOSING THE GAMBLING-HOUSES. Within a short period thereafter the Chief of Po-ice, feeling himself aggrieved, and imagining that THE REPUBLICAN had charged him with re-ceiving money from the gamblers, in return for their immunity from police interference—which THE REPUBLICAN never has done-demanded as investigation from the Board of Police Commis-sioners. His application was granted. The in-vestigation began, and Mr. W. J. Murtagh, the proprietor of this journal, being president of the board, presided. Mr. Murtagh, although the sole proprietor of The Republican, has not recently interfered materially with its editorial manage-ment, and since the beginning of the present in-vestigation has refrained, through motives of delicacy, from offering even the slightest sug-gestions relative to the policy of the paper in its

to his managing editor the propriety of not mak members of the police force, on the ground that to do so might be construed as animus upon his part against officials upon whose guilt or inno-cence he, in the discharge of his duty, might be called upon to sit in judgment. And it is out of respect to the peculiar position of its proprietor as president of the Police Board that the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has not been more outspoken in its opinion of the highly reprehensi-ble, if not criminal, conduct of several police officials towards the gamblers.

HOW THE GAMBLESS PEEL There was no investigation yesterday, and the gamblers spent the day musing over their prospects and the probability of the number of indict-ments by the grand jury. The new year was be-gun by some parties in Rum Row with sad thoughts. It is hoped that the new year will be an era of prosperity with many families.

The money that should have gone to their support has heretofore been levied upon to maintain the licentiousness of the gamblers, and contributed to the elegance of their hells. Gamblers are an improvident class of men. They spend illigotten money with a free hand. When they became "broke" they could easily borrow enough to start again. But now things are changed. None of the gamblers are flourishing or have anything to lend to their penniless brothers.

The gamblers will be forced into other pursuits, and as it will be difficult for them to find any less honorable one there is a hope that they may seek more honorable employment. Still they cling together in Rum Row and hold solemn consultation.

the gamblers' hope—is the "Rev." Billy Cook, attorney.at-law. Some of the gamblers are mad. Some of those who are said to have too much honor to lie, have kept away from the investigation at Police Headquarters.

Jack Heatil's name has been called for four days, but Jack Heath has not responded.

One of the gamblers who testified the other day that there never was a game of any kind in his place of business, returned to the Row, and it struck him that he was just the man to be a law-yer of the Billy Cook order. After swearing for some time he blurted out, "I wish I was a law-yer."

"What would you do?" asked one of the fraternity, with a sneer.

nity, with a sneer.
"Why, I—why I'd kick thunder out of them."
This was all the law he could think of to apply to he case.

Others of the fraternity who are more philoonsideration.
Things that used to transpire nightly before the gambiers were forced to abandon their busi-ness are constantly coming to light. There was one fellow, a certain

ness are constantly coming to light. There was one fellow, a certain

FOMPOUS WINE MERCHANT.

who used to act as "capper" for Dr. Parker's, where a game was carried on which was described by a witness last Saturday as "the biggest I ever saw."

This "capper" did not wear paste diamonds or a shabby velvet vest. His real character was known to only to a few of the initiated. He used to drop into Parker's and get his supper, after which he would strut up to the gaming table and bet a cool hundred with such an impadent and careless air that "greeny" could not help but admire him. The victim's admiration would be changed to astonishment when the "capper" would win \$100 or \$600, and pass in the chips as though it was a very ordinary occurrence with him. The dealer stops the game and musters all the seriousness that he can into his one eye. The "lookout" fumbles in the drawer, takes out all the money, puts it all back again, thrusts his hand down into his pocket, draws out a large roll, and counts out the amount of the wine merchant's winnings. The wite merchant shoves it into his pocket, takes a determined pull at his Havana and walks away.

The victims, or "suckers," as the gamblers call them, after witnessing this little scene play all the more desperately, and

CHIPS RATTLE BRISKLY for the rest of the night. Only a few houses are able to employ such elegant "cappers" as this 1 beinvestigation will be resumed to-day at 1

WIFECE OF THE "CIFCRASIAN."
TWENTY MEN LASHED TO THE RIGGING GO DOWN
FOREVER BENEATH THE WAVES.
SAG HARBOR, Dec. 31.—Nothing has yet been
seen of the twenty bodies of the victims of the
Circassian disaster, which occurred off Long
Island. The theory that they went to the bottom
leached to the viscing is now generally accepted. sian, and with their death the tribe dies out. All that now remain of the Shinnenack people are old men and women and the forlorn widows of the unfortunate fellows who were swallowed up by the sea on Saturday. They would not leave the ship. An experienced fisherman who went out to them told them the men on shore could not be of the slightest service to the ship in case a gale did blow, but still they refused to go. When he was leaving the ship he told them they had botter give him a line and he would bring it ashore, so that in case anything did happen they would have communication with the shore. They refused to give him the line and he left them.

Terrible Gale Along the English Coast. LONDON, Jan. 2.—A gale of unprecedented vio-lence prevailed on the South Coast of England yesterday. Dover pier was partially destroyed yesterday. Dover pier was partially destroyed. The damage is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At Eastbourne there was great destruction, and the loss foots up sixty-five thousand dollars. Nearly every town on the South Coast, from Dover to Portsmouth, was partially inundated by the high tides. Furniture was washed out of the house. Floods, caused by heavy rains, continue to be reported throughout the country, and the damage done is wide-spread.

The Rev. J. F. Gardner, "ex-chapian of the Duke of Buckingham," made the remarkable statement at a recent medical conference in England "that within one hundred yards of the Sallors' Home at Liverpool there were forty-seven public houses, and the publicans actually strewed sawdust on the pavement in front of them, and sprinkled rum over it, so that the smell of the spirit might decoy sallors within their doors."

It is understood that Gen. Ignation has de-clared that his power of making concessions is pearly exhausted.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

URTHER CONCESSIONS TO TURKEY BY THE CON PERENCE—GEN. IGNATIEPY TO LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE—A TURKISH INPLATION OF CURRENCY. LONDON, Jan. 1 .- A delayed dispatch fro Constantinople, dated Friday, December 29, says it was then believed that at Saturday's sitting of the conference the European plenipotentiaries would make further concessions to the Porte, and would make intriner concessions to the Force, and an agreement would be reached. It was thought to be improbable that Gen. Ignaticiff would re-main in Constantinople as Russian ambassador after the conference. It was agreeted that the Turkish Government contemplated a fresh issue of paper money to the amount of three million Turkish pounds. DDRESS OF THE PRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY TO

FUL SETTLEMENT.

THE COMPREHENCE—CONTINUED HOPE OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. I.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinopie reports that at Saturday's sitting of
the conference, after the Turks announced that
their counter proposals were not read, Count
Chandordy, the French Plenipotentiary, addressed the conference, pointing out that the
propositions of the European representatives
contained nothing contrary to the integrity of
the Ottoman Empire.

Gen. Ignatieff declared that Russia had made
every concession in order to arrive at an understanding. It was to Turkey's interest to accept
the proposals of the Powers.

Lord Salisbury and the Austrian and Italian
representatives expressed approval of those statements. Hopes of a peaceful solution continue.
The plenipotentiaries appear disposed to make
concessions in matters of detail. The Greek envoy at Constantinople has informed Sir H. G. Elliott that Greece will subordinate her Eastern
policy to that of England. The Marquis of Salifbury has promised the Cretan delegate that he
will consider the claims of Orete. It is stated
that the Porte is willing to concede that governors of the insurgent provinces shall be Christians. It is reported at Bucharest that in consequence of the prolongation of the armistice the
Roumanian army will be placed on a peace foot-

BASSADORS WILL LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE AT

AT ONCE.

London, Jan 2.—The Daily Telegraph's special from Pera, dated Sunday, says the Turkish counter propositions were sent to the Pienipo tentiaries late on Saturday night. The Turks offer a system of administration very like that proposed by the Powers, but ignore the questions of a gendarmeric and an international commission, and absolutely refuse to pardon the Bulgarian prisoners, or to subject the appointments of governors to the approval of the Powers. They also reject the financial proposals, and suggest no guarantee.

also reject the manuscriptory guarantee.

The European Plenipotentiaries held an informal meeting on Sunday to consider the counter proposals. The Russian, German, Austrian and French delegates declared they could not act with the Forte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion. After LORD SALISBURY STATED HIS VIEWS they became calmer. General Ignaties, how-ever, read to the representatives a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff directing him not to listen to any counter proposals whatever. It was finally arranged that the conference should present their original proposition again on Monday. The correspondent adds: "Should the Turks persist in their refusal, I understand all

THE AMBASSADORS WILL LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE THE AMBASSADORS WILL LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE and leave their legations in the care of charges daffairs. In confirmation of the foregoing a Reuter dispatch, dated Pera, Monday, and just received, says to-day at the conference the situation was very grave; the Porte resists. There will be another sitting on Thursday. Another dispatch from Pera to the Daily Telegraph states that at Saturday's sitting of the conference Gen. Ignatieff informed the Turks that his instructions justified his saying that Russia had absolutely reached the limit of concession.

The announcement of an issue of additional Turkish paper money has caused almost a panic in Constantinople. Many bakers and others have closed their shops, and there is much excitement and distress.

Cable Dots. A cremation society with four hundred members has been formed at Brussels. Cunlifie Owen has been appointed British com-nissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. A cable special of yesterday says Queen Vic-oria is to be preclaimed Empress of India at

At a meeting held at the Duke of Sutherland's London house \$20,000 were raised for the relief of the Turkish soldlers in the Balkans. The Duke of Portland gives \$4,000. of Fortiand gives \$0,000.

The Emperor William yesterday held a grand reception, to which all the Generals of the army were specially invited in honor of the seventieth anniversary of his entry into the army. In Catholic circles much attention is given to a report that a pligrimage of American Romanists to the Vatican, under Archibahop Bailey and Bishop Corrigan, is about to be made.

The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade says the Servians are jubiliant at the prolongation of the armistice. All war-like preparations have ceased. The militia which started for the front lave been recalled. The Russians who have formed part of the garrison at Belgrade will be sent to Gladova.

Gladova.

A special dispatch from Bucharest to the Pesther Lloyds reports that hundreds of Jewish families were recently ordered by the mayor of Boslin in Moldavia to quit the place within three days. Many of the poor people driven from the town died of cold and hunger by the roadside. The Bucharest authorities remain impassive. The Bucharest authorities remain impassive.

The Delift News publishes a sensational dispatch from Constantinople, representing that the proceedings in the conference on Saturday were stormy and asserting that the European plenipotentiaries will refuse to discuss any project but the proposals of the conference, and if the Porte refuses to discuss these proposals, a European ultimatum will follow.

Commodore Vanderbilt. A MATTER OF ANXIOUS FEAR. New York, 'Jan. 1 .- Commodore Vanderbilt has been in a very low condition for the past day or two. He had several fainting attacks yester-

day, but at midnight was resting comfortably He has not yet been informed of the accident of the Lake Shore railroad.

TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF HIS WIFE IN THE

MR. L. H. WHITTLESV EXPLAINS RELATIVE TO TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF HIS WIFE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sir: I think you have unintentionally done injustice to one of the parties mentioned in the article in relation to the changes in the Patent Office in The Republican of this morning. It is true, as stated, that work was given to my wife, but it was done by the orders of Commissioner Duell, and in a manner that was regular and according to the rules of the office. She did not "farm out" the work, as has been represented, but did it himself, and did it so well that it was accepted without question by the chief draughtsman, whose duty it is to inspect and pass upon all work of the kind. No other reason is assigned for my removal but the mere fact that such work was given to and done by my wife. I had no authority whatever in the matter. I could not put her on the rolls, had I desired to, without the knowledge and consent of the Commissioner of Patents, and if the act of her doing work for the Government was wrong it should have been so stated before she accepted. I do not intend to discuss that question, but I do claim that the transaction was legitimate, having the approval of the Commissioner of Patents, who alone is responsible for the administration of his office.

Respectfully yours, R. H. Whittlesey.

MASHINOTON, January 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY Anderson .- Mary Anderson received

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY ANDERSON.—Mary Anderson received an ovation at the matinee yesterday after an absence of nearly a year from our city. Washingtonians love genius, and the welcome they gave the gifted Miss Anderson shows how well they appreciate the tragic actress who has so soon won renown and admiration from an appreciative people. Her role as Juliet was a pronounced success. In every part she gave plain sevidence of the instructive apprehension of character which is the highest gift of the genuine dramatic artist. Miss Anderson is destined to hold the first place on the tragic stage. She is hevold, dignified, and yet full of the tenderest feeling possible for the human heart to possess. Not withstanding this, however, there is room in some of the small details of art in which she can and will improve, for she evidently possesses the determination and patience necessary for such a result.

The time is coming when the name of Mary Anderson will hold a place in the hearts of those who love the drama and the powers and beauties of the tragic stage which no dramatic star has yet secured. She has been upon the stage but a year, and yet seems to have spen' her years, eighteen in number there, so remarkable is her self-possession and dignity of carriage. Her years, eighteen in number there, so remarkable is her self-possession and dignity of carriage. Her personal charms consist of a tail, graceful form and an intellectual face of rare beauty, with which she seems to win by the purity and wonderful carnesiness of its expression. Her reading is original and excellent, and greatly improved since her last appearance in Washington. The support given Miss Anderson last night was excellent. The acting of Mr. James as Rome2 and Mr. Boniface as Mercusio was received with great satisfaction by the audience.

Emerson's California Minstreis begin an engagement at Ford's opera house. It is hardly neces

Emerson's California Minstreis begin an engage Emerson's California Minstress begin an engage-ment at Ford's opera house. It is hardly neces-sary to say anything concerning this excellent troupe, which is known by reputation in every city in the country where there is a theatre. Several of the acknowledged leaders in the min-strel profession make up the principal personages in the troupe, and there is no one connected with it who is not celebrated in some specialty. THE ESSIPOFF CONCERTS.—The first of the

THE ESSIPOUS CONCERTS.—The first of the three Essipoff concerts, to be given in this city, will take place to night at Lincoln hall. Madame Essipoff will be assisted by Miss'Agnes Palmer, prima donna; Monsieur Alfred Vivien, violinist, Monsieur Dulcken, nuniscal director, and a corps of musicians.

Madame Essipoff made her public debut as a planist in 1872, in Germany, and since that time her progress has been remarkable. She is to-day considered by many of the ablest musical critics to be the greatest and most wonderful player in the world. The three concerts to be given here will be a musical treat such as is seldom granted to Washingtonians, and there is little doubt but that it will be fully appreciated.

DEATH'S CRUEL JOURNEY. OVER THE ILL-FATED BRIDGE.

The Horrors of the Ashtabula Disaster—Men Made Mad by the Excitement and Fright and Rush Headlong into the Flames—One Hundred Persons Supposed to be Victims, Among Whom is the Niece of President-ERIE, PA., Jan. 1 .- An Ashtabula dispatch to

the Erie Disputch mentions the following inci-dent of the railroad accident: Miss Mary Birchard, of Fayetteville, Vermont, and consin to Governor Hayes, was on the ill-fated train. The uncle, from whom the Governor inherited most of his fortune, also willed Miss Birchard, \$20,000. his fortune, also willed Miss Birenard, \$20,000. The three years allowed in which to settle up the estate and divide the property having expired, Miss Birehard was on her way to take formal possession of her property. Her name does not appear in the list of saved, and she was probably killed. Her destination was Elyria, Ohio. killed. Her destination was Elyria, Ohio.

New York, Jan. 1.—A Cleveland special furnishes the following additional interesting particulars of the Ashtabula disaster: Mr. A. Burnham, the traveling agent of the Chicago, Mil. waukee and St. Paul railroad, was in the smoking car. After assisting in the rescue of Messra. Reid and Tilden he heard a cry for help from under a pile of shattered timbers, and turning back he found a man struggling to free himself from the broken and splintered mass that held himfirmly down. Mr. Burnham endeavored to get hold of him, but found it impossible to do so, as the advancing fire was now flashing in his face, and making rapid progress toward him. He was compelled to leave the man to THE TERRIBLE FATE OF BEING BURNED ALIVE.

Mr. Burnham saw the necessity of securing his

making rapid progress toward him. He was compelled to leave the man to THE TERRIBLE PATE OF BEING BURNED ALIVE. Mr. Burnham saw the necessity of securing his own safety and climbed or clambered out of the remains of the smoking car on to the bottom of another car. Here he saw two men with their heads protruding from a mass of debris, and who appealed to him for help. He pulled the one nearest to him out and helped him away, the man's leg being broken. The other succeeded in extricating himself. Mr. Burnham then got out himself, and now, first becoming fully conscious of his hurts, sought a place of safety where he might be able to socure needed attention. Regarding the fate of Mr. Chittenden, who occupied the same seat with Mr. Burnham, that rentleman thinks he was thrown among the timbers and almost instantly crushed to death, and that his body was doubtless burned.

Mr. Burnham expressed himself as fully convinced that the smoking car was off the track before the bridge gave way and probably the rear locomotive and several other cars, the breaking of the bridge being in consequence of the heavy pounding thus created.

Another case was that of a young lady who was fastaned in the wrecked timbers up to her waist. Half a dozen stalwart men had responded to her appeal for help, but their joint efforts for some time promised to be unavailing. The fire that was rapidly advancing toward her rendered her almost frantic, and she screamed to the men to perfect in their efforts to rescue her. She was maily dragged forth, her clothing from her waist down and her shoes and stockings being torn from her, and in this way she waded knee deep in snow for nearly half a mile to a place of safety. Another incident was that of a man who escaped from the wreck with

caped from the wreck with

His CLOTHES ALL ABLAZE,
and ran as if mad. The crowd on the bank yelled
to him to throw himself into the snow, but he
toek no heed, and then some one shouted to those
near him to knock him down. He was shoved
down, but rising instantly turned his face toward
the burning wreck plunged into it and was lost.
It was accase of utter frenzy.
Daniel McGuire, engineer of the leading locomotive, the Socrates, which broke loose from the
train and escaped the fate of the other engine
and care, is the only one unburt who saw the
whole of the affair, and under the most favorable
circumstances. whole of the affair, and under the most favorable circumstances.

McGuire states he felt the bridge give way when two-car lengths from the west end. When he felt it settle down he had his hand on the throttle and pulled it wide open. The draw-bar connecting the engines was snapped by a sudden jerk. The trucks of his water tank did not clear and settle down, but the opening wide of the throttle saved the engine, and the trucks were palled on. He ran up the track one hundred yards and gave the alarm by repeated whistles and ringing the bell. He saw the engine Columbia sink with the bridge and turn bottom upward. The express, baggage and passenger cars followed in a heap, the passenger cars landing on the express cars. All went into the river. The fire first broke out in the last sleeper, which swung over to the inside, and was soon in a blaze. In two or three minutes the entire wreck was

A MASS OF FLAMES.

The shricks of the living and the groans of the dying were terrible to hear, but their voices were soon hushed as the fiames embraced them.

He further says: "I was one of the first at the wreck; I pulled several out of the ice and helped to extricate some from the debris. One woman was pinned down by her legs on a burning car. Her cries for help were piteous and in despair as the fiames circled around her she shrieked 'Take an axe and cut off my legs.' But it was impossible to reach her and she was consumed. The paint we the burning cars ananged like powder, scaring many workmen. I cannot estimate the number burned, but think one hundred perished by fiames and water. Many were killed outright. A husband and wife in the burning wreck were held down by obstructions and calmly awaited their fate. A MASS OF PLANES.

THEIR LIPS MOVED AS IF IN PRAYER.

THEIR LIPS NOVED AS IF IN PRAYER.

Neither pen nor tongue can describe the horror of the scene. In twenty minutes after the fire started it was impossible to extricate passengers. The engineer of the 'Columbia, "Pop" Folsom, of Cleveland, says his engine turned bottom upward. He was thrown violently through the window of the cab, and was badly cut. Maguire helped to pick him up bruised and bleeding. His first words were "Another Angola horror, Dan." Passenger train No. 8, with two engines, had passed safely over it about 7 o'clock. His train struck the bridge at 7:32. He thinks frosty weather and the heavy train snapped the bridge. At the time of the accident the storm was at its height. He could not see two cars' length ahead of his engine, and this rendered it next to impossible to give immediate assistance.

Mr. McGuire thinks no one would have escaped from the doomed train had not his engine been saved, thus enabling him to give the alarm. Had the Socrates gone over in the blinding, furious storm no one would have known of the disaster, and the next train due at Ashtabula would have perhaps fared the same fate and been thrown into the river. He has been in the service of the company since 1899, and never saw such a storm belore.

It is found that the two children of Mr. Bliss, the Evangelist, author of "Hold the Fort," are safe in New York. Mr. Bliss and his wife were on the train, but no trace of their bodies can be found. A hat said to have been worn by Mrs. Hiss has been recovered, but nothing more. A few of the bodies which were under water show very little mutilation. Others are burned away so that

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF A MAN OR A WOMAN
can be put in a cigar box. Some are without heads, others without hands or arms, and others still are burned away except the large bones of the trunk, the bones either calcined to snowy whiteness or covered with black charred flesh. In some the bowels alone resisted the fire. The faces of such as are best preserved by water wear a look of fearful horror. The eyes are open and staring, tongues protruding and hands are clinched in the hair or clothing or held as if to ward off a blow from above.

There has been some criticism to-day from engineers concerning the condition of the bridge. The citizens of Ashtabula are proverbially intelligent, and some of the leading spiriss began on Saturday to move in the matter of holding an inquest, but objections were made to any investigations.

One reason for this is given, that the regularly-cleeted coroner of the county had not yet qualified, and was not authorized to act. The matter was summarily disposed of by calling on E. W. Richards, justice of the peace, late last night, who summoned a jury. They are nearly all merchants of Ashtabula, and they and the acting coroner state that they will do all they can to discover the causes of the accident. If the bridge was regarded as unasfe, and Engineer Charles Collins is to blame for permitting it to be used, they assert they will not hesitate to say so, and if by the alleged order to prevent the throwing of water on the fire the lives of those imperiised were needlessly lost, the jurors say they will bring in a verdict condemning such action. Also, if the railroad company officers are not to blame, they will cheerfully exonerate them. Theodore Hall, eaq., has been employed as counsel by the coroner. The railroad is also represented by counsel.

PROFESSOR ROGERS, OF CINCINNATI, AND HIS WIFE ARE AMONO THE VICTURS.

PROPESSOR ROGERS, OF CINCINNATI, AND HIS PROPESSOR ROORES, OF CINCINNATI, AND HIS WIFE ARE AMONG THE VICTIMS.

CINCINNATI, Jan 1.—The Enquirer's Springfield (Ohio) special says: Professor Henry G. Rodgers, principal of the High School in that city, and wife are believed to be among the lost at Ashtabula. Professor Rodgers was married last Tuesday, went to Niagara and expected to return to Springfield on Saturday night or Sunday morning. Not returning as expected, friends made inquiry, and learned that a newlymarried pair left Buffalo on the Ill-fated Pacific express.

REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD.

ASHTANULA Jar. 1.—The following is a revised and complete list of dead and wounded as far as known: Mr. Aldrich, Des Moines, Iowa: J. Barrey, Buffalo; Mrs. W. H. Bradley's child and nurse, Chicago; Mf. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, Chicago; C. Brunner, Gratiot, Wis.; Mrs. C. Brunner and two children of Mr. and Mrs. Brunner; David Chittenden, Cleveland; L. C. Crane, New Haven. Conn.; M. P. Coggswell, Chicago; Mrs. Ecook, Wellington; Wm. Clemans, Bellevue, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Coffin, Oakland, Cal.; Jas. Doyle, New York: Alfred Gillette, Cranberry Island Mo., Mrs. Geo. Cleveland, Miss George Cleveland, L. W. Hart, Akron, Ohio; H. T. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. P. L. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. P. L. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. P. L. Hall, Chicago; Annie Kitterville, Beloit, Wis.; Geo. Kapler, Ashtabula, Ohio: Lawrence Lanegan, Cleveland; Magle L. Lewis, St. Louis, Mo.; Philip McNeill, Cleveland; Miss Minnie Mixer, Buffalo; Mrs. J. D. Marston, mother and child, Chicago; Sarah S. Mann, Cleveland; Mrs. W.L. Moore, Hammondsport, N. Y.; Isaac Meyer, Cleveland; Birdie Meyer, Cleveland; Richard Osborne, Tecumseb, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Peck, Peorla, Ill.; Mrs. G. E. Falmer, Binghamton, N. Y.; George A. Purrington, Buffalo; John Pickering, Chicago; G. B. Stow, Cleveland; F. Shattuck, Cleveland; R. Stendel, doubtful; Mrs. Lacy C. Thomas, Chicago; Chas, Vogel, Albany; S. D. Watte, Toledo; — Webb, Boston; Rev. A. H. Washburn, Cleveland.

CONOMER'S INQUEST—DID THE RAILROAD AUTHORITIES FORBID WATER BEING PUT UPON THE WERCK? WHECK?

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—The following Hersid special gives the facts of what has occurred at Ashtabula to-day: The search for bodies was resumed at subrise this morning. The workumn tried a new plan of removing the ice south of the

mass of the iron work of the bridge, which formed a sort of dam in the river, but on looking into the clear water they could discover no human remains capable of identification. Some

were recovered, but one could scarcely tell what part of the body they belonged to. Two persons among those in the freight-house, all that were identified to day, are Mrs. Clarke, of Wellington, and Miss Kettlewill, of Wisconsin.

The remains that are unclaimed are now in coffins furnished by the railroad company, and will be buried here unless recognized.

Superintendent Cruch furnishes the following additional missing: Louis K. Barnes, Buffalo; &. J. Dewey, Chicago; Mrs. W. L. Moore, Hammondsville, N. Y.; R. Steindel, New York; H. L. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Chicago; James Dare and Chas, Kane, porters of sleeping-cars; A. Gillette, Mafne; Chas. Vogle, Albany, N. Y.; Daniel O., Rogers, Chicago; Sarah Mann, Cleveland; C. W., Brunner, wite and two children, Gratiot, Mich. PIECES OF BONE AND PLESH

was resumed at 9 o'clock this morning. Captain Charles H. Tyler, of St. Louis, whose face was terribly bruised, testified that while the train was at Buffalo he examined the coaches, and was satisfied that fully two hundred persons were on the train, ten more than the conductor stated. Mr. Tyler had been captain of steamboats on the Mississippi river for twenty-four years, and was competent to judge of the number from experience. Several card parties were formed in his car just before the accident occurred. The train was going at a rate of fifteen miles an hour when the bell-rope snapped, and ten seconds later he left the coach going in the river. The car was caveloped in darkness. The anguish of the moment was horrible in the extreme. When the abyss was passed, the suspense over and the terrible crash at the bottom came THE CORONER'S INQUEST

PIRE BROKE OUT IN THREE PLACES
almost simultaneously. If water had been put
on the flames even as late as 9 o'clock some persons that were burned might have been saved.
Did not know whether or not any order was recelved from the railroad authorities not to put ceived from the railroad authorities not to put water on the burning wreck.

Foster E. Swift, of North Adams, Mass., cor-roborated the statement of Captain Tyler. Miss Frame, of Rochester, N. Y., died at Ash-tabula to-day.

The wounded, both in this city and Ashtabula, The wonner, that are generally improving.

It is now certain that the remains thought to be those of the Rev. Dr. Washburne are not his, and his friends fear they will never be able to identify

PERSONAL.

decessor, Mr. Blaine, isn't larger than a fly.

Hon. L. Cass Carpenter, ex-member to the FortyThird Congress, and a contestant for a seat in the.
Forty-Fifth Congress, from the bull-dozed Third.
South Carolina aistrict, has parlors at the Ebbitt.
Gen. John B. Dennis, of Columbia, S. C., who
rendered yeoman service in preventing Gordon.
and his legislative mob from capturing the half
of the House of Representatives, is stopping at the
Ebbitt.

Miss Anna Oliver is pastor of a Methodist church in Passiac, N. J. Prof. Max Muller is married to the favorito niece of Charles Kingsley. The prohibition to Gen. Tehernayeff to Russia has been revoked. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, commander of the Southern Army, has been ill since the 19th inst.

M. Yitta, the projector of the North Sea canal, which was recently opened at Amsterdam, is of Jewish descent. Beaury Douglas, of the Capital, is writing a novel. He drives a racy, witty pen, and a good work may be expected.

Mercedes de Montpensier, the future Queen of Spain, according to rumor, is now sixteen years of age, and plain in appearance. The abbot of the Trappist monastery of Sept Fonds, in France, is a marquis by inheritance, and has been a monk since the age of sixteen.

The late cotogenarian Governor of the Persian province of Fars, upon retiring from office, had his soles beaten until he disgorged \$200,000 and promised to disgorge \$100,000 more of his ill-gotten wealth.

processes by the council of University Cellege. She is making her way in such active business at the law as is allowed to persons who are not called to the har; and women are not permitted to aspire to that as yet.

The Eastern question is oreading discord in British households. Lord Ronald Gower, M. P., a brother of the Duke of Stutherland, chiefly noted for his artistic accomplishments, has come out for the Bulgarians, while his brother, the Duke, has made up a little club of friends to send out £10,000 worth of warm clothing to the Turkish troops.

Mariano Fortuny's heart, it deposited in a chapel at Reus in Catalonia, and a beautiful sculptured slab of marble, presenting his bust in relief, has just been placed above it, with this not very towned law to the respective of the heart of Fortuny. His sooi he gave to Heaven, to the world his fame, His heart to his country.

A correspondent writes of Vanderbitt: "The old railroad king, with the iron constitution and the iron will, is gradually wasting away. His legs have dwindled away to the size of an arm. His removal is only a matter of time. His reticence is gone, and he talks incessantly. He has changed internally as much as he has outwardly."

John Stuart Mill once wrote to Charles Kingsley: "Leuder's lawdeto, or by any other vira, has never been very much of an object with me. But to be told by a man who is himself one of the good influences of the age, and whose sincerity I cannot doubt, that anything I have written makes him feel able to be a still better influence, is both an encouragement and a reward—the greatest I can look for, now that a still greater has been taken from me by death."

The following not very flattering pen-portrait of Prince Napoleon is given by Les Droits de l'Homme. "The top of the head bald, signed here and there with a comma of stray hairs; the temples garnished with black tutts, glued down in a straight line; eye sunken; eagle-nosed; large mouth, with thin lips; prominent chin; the face puffed out with a comma of stray hairs; th panion and a gentleman of the old school in all particulars.

The San Francisco Chronicle records the death in that city recently of Charles E. Chenery, the commercial editor of that paper. Mr. Chenery was a native of Wisconsin, but emigrated to California in the early part of 1861, and, after serving a few months as clerk at Mare Island, was appointed paymaster in the navy, which position he filled until 1867, when he resigned and engaged in the insurance business at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1886 he again visited San Francisco and entered the office of the Chronicle as commercial editor, where he remained until his death. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonis.

Allartford dispatch says Judge M. N. Matson, a wealthy citizen, is missing, and it is feared he has suicided. has suicided.

Murphy's Temperance Club, of Pittsburg, Pa.,
numbers 5,880 persons, having received over 1,300
additions yesterday.

Two notorious burglars were captured Sunday
in the pearl button establishment of John Thornton, in New York, with 1830,000 worth of goods
racked up. ton, in New York, with (\$30,000 worth of goods packed up.

The Republican .Legislative caucus yesterday, at Albany, N.Y.. unanimously nominated Goorge B. Slean, of Oswego, for Speaker, which is equalent to his election. The number of vessels which arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries during the past year was 5,721, of which 2,422 were American and 1,776 British.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in Syracuse, N. Y., in the Remington house, formerly the St. Charles hotel. The building was badly damaged by fire and water. The boarders all eccaped.

The election in the Seventh New York Congressional district for the vacancy caused by Smith Ely's resignation takes place to-day David Pudley Field (Dem.) and Christian Goed (Rep.) are the respective nominees.